

U.S. Urged to Back A Cuba Exile Regime

"The United States should recognize a Cuban government in exile" and help it "maintain law and order" after the regime takes power in Cuba, Earl E. T. Smith, former U. S. ambassador to that country, said yesterday. He did not specify how the regime could take power, or the U. S. role in bringing it about.

Smith said that Fidel Castro could never have seized power without "the good will of the career men in the (U.S.) State Department." He said many persons "in critical positions in the State Department believe that a leftist dictator is better than a rightist dictator — even though the rightist dictator may be friendly to the United States and the leftist dictator our enemy."

Speaks to GOP Women

Smith, addressing the Women's National Republican Club, said he first proposed U. S. recognition of an exile Cuban government to President-elect John F. Kennedy in December, 1960, some 11 months after Castro's takeover.

Smith said he suggested this to Kennedy, a close friend, despite the fact that the State Department had told him to recommend to Kennedy that the U.S. "leave the country and let Castro take it over."

Smith said the U.S. should not take part in any revolution unless we "stay there long enough to make sure they can arrange law and order" and insure that "they have free elections." He stipulated that before recognizing an exile government, the U.S. should get it to promise to hold free elections within 18 months.

Set Up Regime Outside U.S.

No former members of either the Batista regime or the Castro government should be included in the exile government, Smith said. And he added that the exile regime should be "established outside the continental limits of the United States.

Smith said that the U.S. should cooperate with the Organization of American States in guaranteeing the new regime's stability. The provisional regime should reconstitute Cuba's government under the Cuban Constitution of 1940, he added.